

The West Virginian

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MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 30, 1920.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

NATIONAL

For President—Warren G. Harding, of Ohio.
For Vice President—Calvin Coolidge, of Mass.
For Congress—Ben Rosenbloom, of Wheeling.

STATE

For Governor—Ephraim F. Morgan, of Fairmont.
For Secretary of State—Houston G. Young, of Charleston.
For State Superintendent of Schools—George M. Ford, of Dunbar.
For State Treasurer—W. S. Johnson, of Mt. Hope.
For State Auditor—John C. Bond, of Charleston.
For Attorney General—E. T. England, of Logan.
For State Commissioner of Agriculture—J. H. Stewart, of Morgantown.
For State Senate Eleventh District—George W. Bowers, of Mannington.

JUDICIAL

For State Supreme Court—Frank H. Lively, of Kanawha County.
For Circuit Court—Winfield Scott Meredith, of Fairmont.
For Criminal Court—Emmett M. Showalter, of Fairmont.

COUNTY

For Sheriff—James D. Charlton, of Mannington.
For Prosecuting Attorney—Frank R. Amos, of Fairmont.
For County Assessor—Glenn Springer, of Fairmont.
For County Commissioner—Amos O. Stanley, of Fairmont.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—L. A. Cather, of Fairmont.
For Clerk of the County Court—Lee N. Satterfield, of Monongah.
For County Superintendent of Schools—Porter Ware, of Fairmont.
For County Surveyor—R. M. Fisher, of Fairmont.
For House of Delegates—W. H. Veach, of Farmington; Net Robinson, of Mannington; H. E. Satterfield, of Fairmont.

To go to law is for two persons to kindle fire at their own cost to warm others, and singe themselves to cinders.—Felltham.

KOONTZ AND HIS CLASS.

JUDGING by what the Democratic newspapers have been printing about the activities of Democratic State Chairman Dunlap and the youthful Democratic gubernatorial candidate, the Democratic state campaign in West Virginia is one of those one-track affairs.

Take it from the Democratic campaign managers, and Morgan is the candidate of the coal operators and Montgomery is the candidate of the labor leaders. It is their hope, of course, that the public will believe this statement and jump to the conclusion that young Mr. Koontz is the candidate of the whole people.

But the voters had better be sure about that before they pin too much faith to the disinterested character of the Koontz candidacy. They ought to investigate him. They ought, for instance, to try to find out why this young man who never was heard of before in politics should suddenly become the favorite of the two factions of the Democratic party and be able to secure the nomination over a veteran like Adam Littlepage, who has done more for the Democratic party in state and nation than any man now influential in the management of the party in West Virginia.

It is altogether likely that some astonishing things would be disclosed if an inquiry were pursued far enough along that line. Unless most of the popular ideas about our politics are all wrong, young Mr. Koontz is the real candidate of this campaign, and

the class he represents is decidedly limited. If he should be elected it probably would develop immediately that the actual powers of the executive in West Virginia were in the hands of a very few gentlemen who have some very decided views about the way such powers should be used when their political and business interests are involved—and their business interests are large and pretty widely scattered throughout the state.

BUMPER CROP—SUCKERS.

BARNUM died too early. Had he lived till today, he'd have, without doubt, revised his much-quoted statement to read: "There's one born every second." America's bumper crop this season, to judge by every report, is suckers. Fishing was never so good.

A conservative and reliable banker declared the other day that since the end of the war three or four billions of dollars have been invested in new businesses—and most of it has been lost for the investors. Get-rich-quick schemes, despite recent incidents such as the Ponzi case and in the face of repeated exposures, are flourishing with unprecedented vigor. Oil, rubber, autos, foreign exchange and a dozen other games are claiming their thousands of victims.

Roger Babson, noted financial writer, pointed out the situation in a convincing manner the other day, when he wrote that money is like work; that the man who draws a far bigger salary than his job is worth is in danger of losing both the salary and the job, and that the man who expects a far bigger interest return than his money is worth is likely to lose the profits and the principal.

There is a world of safe investments offered today with fair profits in return. No safe investment can ever offer the tremendous profits pictured by the prospect writers for wild-cat promoters. To the man who is puzzled to tell which class of investments to make, here is an excellent recipe, given by a banker to a widow who asked his advice on investing some money in a highly-painted oil scheme:

"Madam, if you have enough money so you can take a chance with it and not suffer if you lose it, buy the oil stock. But if you need the money; if you can't afford to lose it, don't buy."

GET BUSY NOW.

Governor CORNWELL having decided that there is to be no special session of the legislature for the purpose of acting upon the registration of the woman voters, a decision, by the way, which has the hearty approval of this newspaper, it is now in order to organize so that the women may be registered at the time fixed and under the terms provided in the registration law.

There will not be the slightest trouble about it if the job is undertaken in good faith and the details are carefully worked out. In Rhode Island, for instance, the women, taking them as a whole and comparing them with the men as a whole, are going to go to the polls this fall with a higher level of intelligence in spite of the fact that they never have voted for anything in that state. The explanation for that is that mock elections have been held at frequent intervals throughout the state under the auspices of the various women's organizations ever since last winter.

The time is very short in this state for that sort of training, but an intensive course is not impossible, and it ought to be undertaken now that the matter of how the registration will have to be done has been settled.

In his statement announcing that he intended to call federal troops into the state to restore order in Mingo county, an intention which he has since acted upon, Governor Cornwell made the assertion that he has not been receiving cooperation from some of the local officials in the county. In some of the states the governor has a remedy for that state of affairs in the power to remove local officials. This is a right that easily could be abused, but this newspaper does not remember a case in which the charge was made, although local officers in a number of cases have been removed, especially in Ohio and New York. This is a subject which it is to be hoped Governor Cornwell will discuss more in detail soon for the benefit of the next legislature. Almost anything would be preferable to having to call upon the federal government in order to take care of comparatively small local disturbances.

In his opinion upon the registration of women voters Attorney General England says that it is "the duty of the county court to furnish the registrars with the necessary books for that purpose, and no doubt the county court would perform that duty; and if any persons applied to the registrars on the two days of their sitting, who are lawfully entitled to be registered, it certainly would be the duty of the registrars so sitting to register them." That is clear enough. There is no excuse in law for making it difficult for the new voters to exercise their suffrage, and county courts, registrars and all others concerned might as well get busy.

The strike of the New York longshoremen against British steamship companies was short lived because their union officers, who had just succeeded in terminating a strike which began last March, would not give their support to the new outbreak. The men abandoned their long strike without gaining anything, and the officers probably were not in the mood to take on another struggle that promised to be fruitless also. The score of strikes that have ended in defeat of the strikers in the past year is a rather long and impressive one. It is going to make food for reflection for the more intelligent men in the labor organizations when conditions settle down so that they can do a little thinking on their own account.

TAKING THE "TICS" OUT OF POLITICS

If one would take the Democratic press seriously (which would be a very serious thing to do) one would believe that Mr. Koontz did not have a single string attached to him and that he paddled his own canoe through the primary and will do likewise in the general election campaign—but possibly Mr. Littlepage might be able to tell us of a paddle or two that helped proper the Koontz canoe in the primary.

The artist who paints Mr. Koontz for the Demmes uses nothing but white paint.

Koontz does not even know seeming that C. W. W. is in the coal business—and of course he knows he is not in politics.

Everybody was so anxious for the athletic games at Gravesend Saturday when Cox was speaking that the Demmie candidate decided he was interested in the games also and cut his speech short.

They call Cox's home Transend, he spoke Saturday at Gravesend and he will be on the tallend of the presidential election fight. This paragraph should end here.

Mr. Davis says he is "coming back home to go to work." We always maintained that Mr. Davis was one of the far-sighted members of the party.

O. to be a candidate.
Hailed by many bands;
To do a little spouting;
While shaking many hands.

At length the band decided to let the Chamber of Commerce of Fairmont arrange for its budget for a period of two years. The budget supplied by the band was modest—so modest that the committee voluntarily increased the amount, declaring that the time had passed when Fairmont bands need be meagerly supported and emphasizing that the service of the band and bandmen in connection with Liberty Loan drives and the like was not to go unappreciated.

The Chamber of Commerce fathomed the movement and in such a way that the band had no participation in the drive excepting that it was a representative of the band on the general committee. The organization for the campaign was so elaborate that committees from various other organizations worked under the committee of the Chamber of Commerce but it was always emphasized that the Chamber of Commerce was the parent organization. In fact it was urged that lodges should not be prominent in the drive else such organization might call upon the band for services at celebrations which were arranged by secret orders and not "public" in the strictest sense of the term.

The provisions of the agreement included ten public concerts each year and a certain number of public appearances at strictly "public" parades. The plan was to force every organization to pay for its band where the event could not be classified as strictly "public" in order to eliminate expenses for band when public or patriotic parades might be held.

The Greater Fairmont band had some hesitancy about entering into the arrangement fearing that there might be a clash between different factions working for the interests of Fairmont. The failure of the Chamber of Commerce to function properly at that time caused this uneasiness. To refuse such a proposition appeared to the band to be disloyal to Fairmont and to evidence a "disturb" that would reflect on the organization.

The band permitted the "misunderstandings" to go unexplained for more than a year until it could be certain that the drive was "dead" and not "sleeping" as bandmen were frequently assured.

G. F. DUSCH.

THOBURN INFANT DIES.
Edward Ray Hinerman, aged two years, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hinerman, of Thoburn, died Saturday night after a short illness. Burial was made today in the Leeper cemetery by Undertaker R. L. Cunningham.

They used to mix issues and drinks in a campaign—now they only mix issues.

They say Bill Hays is planning a cross for Cox. He's eligible for membership in the double cross society.

Clem Shaver won't even serve as elector at large. When Clem is through he is done and that's all there is to it.

Boodle, boodle, boodle.
Little boodle talks;
The sole and only issue
Of poor old Jimmie Cox.

The young thief who stole an alarm clock, comb, cigarettes and matches from a chorus girl unintentionally uncovered some of the things some chorus girls seem to think necessary for success.

The west demands a new view of the candidates, says Franklin Roosevelt. Speed up the camera so it will show slow pictures on the screen.

Gov. Cornwell refuses to call a special session of the legislature. John J. has evidently failed to get The Fairmont Times recently—or perhaps he reads the editorial page of The West Virginian.

A fellow suggested to us this morning that probably the reason the Demmes are claiming Harding is "wet" is because he is a Baptist.

That will be all for today.

Editorial Comment on Current Subjects

CURRENCY AND GOLD RESERVES.

From Commerce Monthly—The amount of gold reserve of the United States available against notes in actual circulation on July 1, 1920, was more than three times that of any of the nations of Western Europe. This country had \$2,234,000,000 in gold as against \$451,200,000 in notes, giving it a reserve of 49.5 per cent of the paper circulation a ratio which also far exceeded that of any European country.

The nation most nearly approaching this country's percentage of reserve was Great Britain whose gold holdings amounted to 31.5 per cent of her note circulation, while France on the same date had only 9.5 per cent. Germany and Austria had reserves of only 1.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively. Italy, on September 30, 1919, the latest date for which data are available, possessed a gold reserve of only 7.8 per cent of her paper currency, says the bank's magazine.

Wide differences are shown by the bank also to exist between the total amount of notes outstanding in the various countries. The \$4,512,000,000 of paper money in the United States compares with \$16,104,000,000 in Germany and \$12,559,000,000 in Austria-Hungary. Great Britain's note circulation on June 30, 1920, was only \$2,258,000,000 and the French total of notes outstanding at about the same date was equal to \$7,238,000,000. Italy on September 30, 1919 had \$3,157,000,000 of paper outstanding. In giving these amounts the bank has converted the units of foreign currencies into dollars at their respective rates of exchange.

THE COX "PROOF."

From the New York Tribune—Candidate Cox having fired the bomb he has been feverishly mounting a Big Bertha to discharge, has the projectile exploded with damaging force or has it arrived as a harmless "dud"? May the Republic any longer as did the Parisians when an official communique gravely reported the casualties suffered by a bunch of chickens?

A good way to answer these questions is to set out without color or comment exactly what evidence the candidate has offered to establish his charge that sinister large interests are in a conspiracy to "buy" the election. The "proof" after ten days of war-whopping advertisement, is spread before the public. Of what does it consist?

According to the Cox narrative of lawfulness, the ways and means committee of the Republican National committee has adopted the "drive" method of fund-raising. To remove suspicions attaching to political contributions. Chairman Hays had promulgated the rule that no one is to be permitted to give more than \$1,000. The large secret contribution was eliminated not only to avoid the possibility of corruption, but because the larger

the number of small contributors the greater would be the probable interest of party members and the more the party would pass to the control of its rank and file.

In pursuance of this plan, as Brother Cox tells the story, the practice of assigning quotas to local areas was applied. Chairman Hays is accused of countenancing the belittling policy of stimulating the various committees who were to do the soliciting by appealing to their local pride. An official bulletin showing the progress of the work was published and sent throughout the country. This bulletin contained news that this or that community had actually gone "over the top" and called on the backward to note the fact. The bulletin's editor was guilty of the atrocity of using terms familiar to the advertising world—such as that the solicitors must "sell" the Republican party to the country.

Then comes the big noise. Shaking with emotion, the candidate showed his audience a circular which he said had been distributed at one gathering. It showed an allotment of quotas totaling \$1,145,000. Count 'em! Remember each is a dollar, not a dime or a cent! Mr. Upham (assuming the circular is genuine and that it was not the work of a zealous volunteer who knew exactly how to succeed) is convicted of fixing a high mark for his helpers.

The sensitive moral nature of Mr. Cox is, of course, deeply shocked. As the only multi-millionaire ever nominated for the Presidency, he palpitates with horror. Any one who would seek to raise a campaign fund in small amounts and by open methods is infamous. Alas! we fear the public will not be able to attain to Coxian heights of indignation. It has had previous experience with buncombe.

The plot of the Cox movie has some merit, but the motivation of its action seems scarcely up to standard. Its main theme is that of a few rich corruptionists are financing the Republican campaign as an investment—are deliberately purchasing an underhold on the government. If this is so, if they are in the market eager to buy political goods, and Messrs. Hays and Upham are anxious to sell, why all the ballyhoo of a nation-wide campaign to get money in dribbles? Why have "quotas" and all the complicated machinery of raising money from scattered thousands? The natural procedure would be to call up on the telephone and whisper: "Put me down for \$1,000,000 worth of underhold."

Candidate Cox does not state or hint at the size of his campaign fund—has nothing to say as to how it is being raised. Not long ago, the Cox chairman, just after an interview with his chief, announced that as to the size of contributions the sky was the limit—that the more and bigger they were the better he would be satisfied. But Mr.

Cox reports nothing as to the sums raised in his behalf. He is so busy telling what he suspects as to have no time to tell what he knows. But Mr. Cox will not be able to continue silent. The Kenyon committee meets Monday. Chairman Hays is to submit a complete list of Republican contributors. Chairman White must too the same mark—giving his testimony under oath, and with sobering knowledge that perjury is dangerous. The public is to know not only the size of the campaign funds, but whom they came from and how they are being spent. Candidate Cox is raising an issue he will not be permitted to dodge.



The West Virginian

have it sent!

FREE FROM BUGS

A family of bugs can drive out a family of humans. Which family is the strongest? WHY not banish the bugs with Petermann's Liquid Discovery, which so quickly exterminates bed bugs, roaches, water bugs, and moths. No failures—never! Price 35c.

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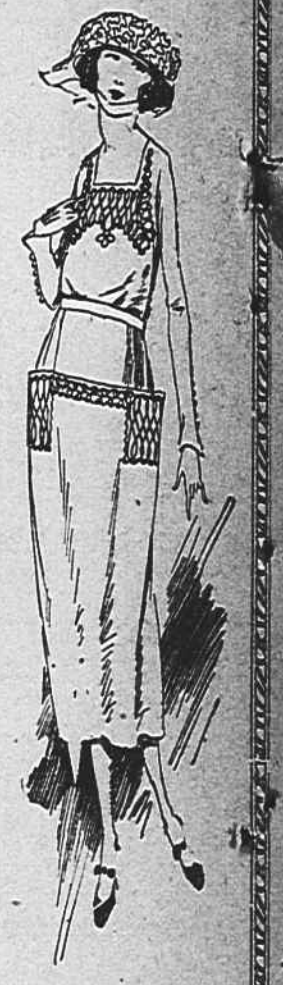
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They are cleverly developed of much better materials than one ordinarily associates with such a modest price; they are handsomely trimmed, and are durably tailored to assure excellent service. A few dollars more added to the price wouldn't make too high-priced—so at \$25.50 they are really bargains among Fall Dresses.



Afternoon Frocks ---of Black Satin

This material is quite the vogue among Frocks of dressy character. We offer a most interesting assortment of newest models—each of them a good value.

Priced \$35.50 to \$115.50

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The range of selection is amazingly complete in the wide scope and charm of its many new models

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This unusual collection will delight you, for they are representative of every smart mode for the coming season. Beaded, embroidered and plaited styles—many trimmed with deft touches of lace. Drape, tunic and bouffant effects in every wanted coloring. One of the many models in Stin is illustrated.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN FALL
MILLINERY, \$5.95 to \$18.50.



Exclusive Garment Shop

322 MAIN STREET.

RUFF STUFF

The oldest living graduate of the University of Maryland is opposed to woman suffrage.

He is also opposed to the automobile and after taking one ride could not be persuaded to take another.

But that old relic of a bygone civilization sometimes pauses to wonder how the world dares to keep right on going in spite of his disapproval.

They are going to put on an annual service to Cuba.

But the thirsty need not begin to cultivate great expectations on that account.

The six mail does not carry postage.

They will still have to travel by boat.

And run the risk of losing their return cargo when the weather is stormy.

It is said that the announcement that federal troops were to be brought into the state was a "surprise" to some of the folks down Mingo county way.

Evidently they feel that their private was no ones business.

And they are not the only ones in this state who have hazy ideas about where their own interests end and the public's interest begins.

But we are getting along.

Here in Fairmont, for instance, our red headed mayor has proved that some of the laws can be enforced—pretty successfully.

And some day we will get around to the point where the cops

will no longer be permitted to accept forfeits themselves.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THAT BAND DRIVE.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Aug. 29.—[Editor The West Virginian.]—The drive for The Greater Fairmont band held in June, 1919, was arranged by the "friends" of the organization who insisted upon putting the organization on a sound financial basis by a campaign. The band was asked to prepare a budget covering necessary expenses for a period of two years. The band hesitated to have the community assume responsibility for its finances without having the plan in detail and the matter was held up three months while arrangements were threshed out.